#### PARIS FASHIONS.

#### LENT, BUT VERY LITTLE SACKCLOTH.

Green reas and Panniers-An Ex-Queen in Church - Eugenie Before the Altar-The Prince Imperial on the Stage-A Court Ball and the Newsst Toilets-An American Wedding-What the Bride Wore-A Fancy Dress Ball.

With Ash Wednesday commenced the annual season of repentance in high life. Had the lovely aspect of the Bois and the balmy atmosphere we are enjoying caused our fair to forget that these are days of abstinence the sudden display of green peas in the shell and of young asparagus in the best restaurant windows must have reminded them that to eat meat now is called sinful and these tuxuries a fast.

Then, again, the new styles must suggest an inter-mediate state unto any out the thoughtless. The prettiest are made of two skirts and a panier in three different shades of one color and fringed, not ruchéd. In the indigo series we have costumes which are neither all the azure of heaven nor totally the blues"-quite a spiritual idea. In the chestnut series skirts are neither all soft fawn nor all bearish brown, though there is a dash of both about them-quite a social state of mind through Lent.

The ex-Queea of Spain is a lady who never requires any such reminders to suggest Lenten observances unto her, but truly she is not one of the fair. As early as nine A. M. she was on Ash Wednesday at the small church of St. Pierre de Challiot, where she knelt for the small thumb print of dust on her forehead, which is inbut ashes or clay or some other such brittle substance made up in the human shape, and that we are doomed to be dissolved some day even into atoms of dust again. It is a hard lesson for all to take to heart, but much harder for those who sit on thrones; much harder for the wife of the million-naire, whe revels in genis; much harder for the female aristocrat, whose glory is her name; much harder for a queen of beauty than for the homebred, pure daughter, born in the middle classes, among which she treads gracefully, though untaught, and whose mind has been stored from youth upwards with those grave and dignified pre-

It appears it was much harder for sovereigns to understand all the philosophy of ashes, before the revolution of 1789, than it is now; for we are told that up to that period it was the fashion to have Kings and queens were favored with cinders, reduced to fine powder, of perfumed woods; the public in general with asnes of the willow or birch, the lime tree and elm; but the lower classes with a mixture of old chips, burnt up together. Could the crowned heads of those days ever have fancied that their dust would look any the nicer after their death

crowned heads of those days ever have funcied that their dust would look any the nicer after their death for this distinction in life than that of the lowest laborer under their rule?

At about half-past nine, and on Ash Wednesday, the Empress of France, in deep black, Fuelt at the altar rails of the Tulieries palace. Her sweet face, though much saddened, showed no traces of the fatigues of the preceding night.

The imperial Prince had on Shrove Tuesday made his debut as an actor in a piece that drew large houses some years ago at the Palais Royal, and which had been arranged for him and his friends by Jules Conen. The original piece is a vandeville in one act by Messrs, Labiche and Joly. It was played for the first time in 1857, and its name is "La Grammaire." There are five parts and only one female, the latter played by the son of General Frossaid, the Prince's scriet governor. The Prince nimself played the laughable part of old Pottrinas, a president of a provincial academy, and the Emperor much enjoyed soeing the boy act in this character. He is supposed to have a manua—that of cellecting Roman potteries—and every old bit of hardware is put down among antiques. The young Prince was most facetious over a vase which his friend cabousset, a merchant (Espinasse) discovers in his field; for it turned out to be a nocturnal wase, not a Roman one, and the parterre of princes and princesses assembled both blushed and roared. "It must remind your Majesty of the discoveres brought to the Da lace was you wrote the Late of Cesar," said a courtier to Napoleon. "It does," he answered; "everybody had some Roman vase or other to show me."

The stage was crected at one end of the Prince's zalon, in also win private wing of the Tunieries; it contains one hundred persons.

Among the guests, of the most select and limited bumber, were the Princess (Romande, in white and

salon, in also we private wing of the Tulieries; it contains one hundred persons.

Among the guests, of the most select and limited number, were the Princess Clothide, in white and pearls; Princess Mathida, in straw colored satin and heartseases; the Prince and Princess Murat, the seartseases; the Prince and Princess states, the sea de Mouchy, Princess Julia Bonaparte e Napoleon, the nicces of the Empress in pink

which much had been said beforehand. It was a balt in booor of the young Prince and his friends, consequently their hady friends were all invited, and a brilliant reunion it was of a very juvenile description. The four or five inseparables are young Couneau, young Eourgoing, young Frossard, young Espinasse and the Frince; the daugnters of Princess de Metternich, the small dangaters of the ex-queen of Spain, the younger nieces of the Empross, and the younger nieces of the exclusion with the frince. She is an italian, and her dark hair was ornated down her back. She wore white, with a certise painer or saish.

with the rinne. She is an itatian, and her dark hair was braided down her back. She wore white, with a cerise pamer or sash.

The Emperor and Empress left the Tuileries in a closed carriage at about ten and drove without any state to the residence of Princess Authida, in the Rue de Courceiles. Her Majesty wore a straw-colored time over sath of the same pale shade. It was trimmed with lovely srown fern and tea roses. I call the attention of your readers to this tonet, as it is the great noveity to wear brown verver with the brightest and gavest ature.

Brown ierns and foliage are, moreover, excessively striking, with a becoming variety of flowers in every shade. Another pretty tollet on Sunday was worn by Mme. Saringes. It is one of Worin's—a talle under a train of striped sath, called moonlight; a slivery sort of aignre, inted gray. The from was all garlanded with roses, having brown foliage.

A musical soir-ce was given on the same evening by Mrs. C. Moulton at her residence, which is directly opposite that of Princess Mathida. No sooner was the programme over than these musical amateurs.

opposite that of Princess Mathilda. No scoper was the programme over than these musical amateurs crossed the street and found they were just in time to finish the evening with a dance. It would be useless to repeat the names of Mrs. Moulton's guests and easier to copy the court circular of the season; for all the fittle had gathered, and a glittering crowd.

they were when they came into Princess Mathina's fluminated salons. I will describe one or two of the toilets of these late arrivals.

An underskirt, with train of rose-colored faye, covered with wow white gauze skirts worked with white silk—a bouquet pattern. A plisse flounce was round each of these skirts, but the bodice of white gause over rose was fringed and had a bouquet of artificial roses on the left side. The sash behind was of rose faye, with very long fringed ends. The gloss of the white embroidery on gauze over rose made the bouquets stand out in relief very artistically.

Another toilet here was files tulle worked with silver and looped with large clustering white and tea roses; the fringe on the bodice was marabout feather.

eather.
Whether it was because these tollets arrived late

teather.

Watcher it was because these tollets arrived late I know not, but all eye glasses were on them and could not be better occupied.

Where a party of people came late and were much disappointed was at the weighing of aliss Field yesterday. All Americans in Paris were very anxious to see her united and to press round the bride; accordingly they availed themselves of the cards issued and were at twelve punctually at the church of St. Augustin. Lo! the bride had already been transformed into Princess Triggiano-Brancaccio without them. It was nit over, and there was the brilliant procession of witnesses who had ocen to the Mairis to see that the things done there (what they can here civility) were well done. It looked indeed as it with such an attendance the matter never could be undone; for there was Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Annousador, and Colonel witcham thofman, of the United States embassy, officiating for Minister Wassburne; and there was Mr. Lawrence, of New York, and Mr. Reed, and the Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Scaletts and Frince lung. It was very disheartening, but with all were informed why the ceremony had been hurried no one lett sorry.

The lact is a very solemn funeral service was to take place in this aristocratic parish, and the bridegroom was desirous that not one vestige of mourning coaches should be seen by his bride on her way from the feative altar to her kome and wedding breakfast. The nuptial ceremony was advanced by one hour accordingly, and really no one should complain who came in for the trains as I dod. There had yeare a weekly had not the pride and who came in for the trains as I dod. There had yeare a white satur robe, made by Worth.

unshine.

The bride wore a white satin robe, made by Worth.

The bride wore a white satin robe, made by Worth.

Was covered with English point down the bodice,

244 as to orange flower, never did it cluster more

Fince Triggiano looked, as all bridegrooms do on

all wedding day, unconscious, of course, and suemely happy; his study were pearls. It would be

call for fashion correspondents who, like myself,

be bachelors and do not approve of matrimony as a

chapple, if all tollets could be resumed by "study,"

It is in the case of bridegrooms, but lattles do not

Jess in study, unfortunately.

There was a retreating figure in stone colored

ponit, trimmed with estrich feather in all the delicate stone smales, graduating to pure white; there

was a green costume, with leagues of ruche

crumpled up all over, and this ruche was in three shades of green, heading a deep artistic fringe.

There was a violet gros grain, with cross cuts of satin above a leaf trimming all round which formed clover—the clover that girls seek by moonlight—and hats were all towering with plumes up behind, noding pleasantly towards the front. Jackets were slit up the back and faced in front till they looked much the martyrs of scissors, and there is little left of them.

mand the mariye of seesets, and there is the father of them.

The sather of the oride, M. Field, appeared much moved and gratified when the ceremony was over. I have been tood that his own father, Hickson W. Field, now past eightly, did not attend the ceremony at the chartch, having been victimized by a severe cod, tike Mr. Washburne, but he was one of the witnesses at the civil marriage.

This reminds me that a very uncivil event occurred at one of the matrices here to a gentleman who wanted to have his name regulared on the matrimonial books. It was just time for the office to close, and the clerk, after having locked up his deak, was drawing on his gloves to depart when a rather eiderly person walked in.

"Sir, what do you want?" asked the clerk, in a cross tone.

"Sir, what do you want?" asked the clerk, in a cross tone.

"Put my name and profession down, as I want my bans published next Sunday."

"Too late, sir," said the clerk, who had seen a good many bridegrooms in perspective on that day. The gentieman pulled out his watch. "Too late!" he exclaimed. "There are five minutes wanting to the legal closing of your office."

"Now, sir," expostulated the clerk, "Too just take alook of yourself in that glass and not at your watch. "See," he continued, pointing to a mirror before which bridegrooms turn up their mustaches; "with such an old face as yours there is time enough for you to think over marriage one night more, and get your name registered, if you will be doomed, to-morrow."

with such an old face as yours there is time enough for you to think over marriage one night more, and get your made registered, if you will be doomed, to-morrow."

The candidate for his bans did not take the advice civily at all. He dealt the clerk a blow, which was returned with interest, and both fact to be collared by a superinteeding officer of the public peace.

And while I am tolling civil stories in gay life I might as well record a speech that was heard at the skating rink before the thaw. A small boy had faiten in the water between two gaping cracks in the ice, and a young Comte who was then standing by jumped in to the rescue. He brought the juvenile up. Both were naturally dripping. The lather of the young diver, against ins will, came forward and thanked the Comte, but after having done so added, "And as you are so wer, sir, you will not mind going in again, I am sure, after my dear child's cap, which he has left behind him." The Comte will never forget the effect of this on his philanthropy.

I have out one very mice lancy ball to menivon; for I will pass all the carnival celebrations over in silence with one menition only, handly, that the natural taste for ladies to appear in "unmentionables" was never so clearly illustrated in preceding years. To look like a man appears to be a ruing aspiration—debardeurs, pages, narlequins, clowns, jockeys and velocipedists were the chief characters, but many preferred the plain swallow tails and neckties. It is of course much more natural, and with this very few, strange to say, were masked. When I and Vespetro went together to the students' ball on the night of —, but—(well, yes, that is where we were while Vespetro's wise was looking out for us up in the ayenue de l'impératico). On that night, I was going to far, we were both taken in by a lady in men's clothes. She simole for violets, and as rap picking is like picking holes in people's clothes, he was very saturcal in his remarks. There were honored with the cavalier company of famed Alice la Provençale,

be dressed at all."

WHAT THE FASHIONABLES THINK AND SAY.

The following are this week's contributions from
my lady correspondents. The first from our
Sovereign, the Fashion of 1870, acresif:—

Sovereign, the Fashion of 1870, acreeff.—
Chevaller Guy is requested to attend the Economic Council for the propagation of this year's reformed dress styles. The meeting will be held on the Thi bust, at twelve percasely, and attended by all the digitaries on our staff, who will assemble within the deliberating hall of our constitutional residence.

The musical papers announce that we are soon to have a ballet composed by three high born aristocrats, namely: Viscount Hailez Claparede, M. Maurice de Trisson and Frince Troabetzki. Will not the machinists behind the scenes have to work in peari gray kids and white neckties?

IMPERIA.

Please, Mr. Guy, I wish you would write down the hing" started at the Parchefontaine races, where Sul Piease, Mr. Guy, I wish you would write down the "new thing" started at the Parchafontaine races, where Sultane, with an American jocker, by the way, came in "second." It is a horrid Angiomania or a Yankeeism—Ican't say which—but consists in knocking hats on tight, and shaking hands, instead of our more polite and chivarious how with hats off.

What a giorieus time I am going to have, dear old Guy, without aunt Fernandins, at the Marquis de Taihouet's masked bail, this mid-Lent! I shall be chaperoned by cousin Vespelro, who will be dressed as the "broath of discord" and I as "flashes of eloquence," tongues all over crossing like forked lightning.

Do not forget to say in your next to the Naw York Hernald, dear Mr. Guy, that isce on evening dresses should never more be placed as flat as pancakoo on silk skirts, but always over puttings of tuile; it lends a snowy appearance and a wave that lace deserves; also the Medicas rull is the latest, newest piece of throat attile, and we not our fingers, too, in pretty salin pouches at the Bois, now that miffs are too warm, and these pouches would look exactly like letter envelopes if they had not a small bonquet of violets on one side and were not hung round our necks on silk cord.

To this 1 can only add a telegram from my friend

Reman carnival all plaster of Paris conjett and felting. Paid out peliets to Zouavea and Papal liners; sprained arm over the square piece at hottest corner; cossume by day, light gray liten, and spoiled no coats; costume by night, "Polichinelle in mourning."

DOROUGHERTY.

# PARIS GOSSIP.

The Burlingame Memoriam-The Second Ball nt the Tuileries-Americans at Court.
PARIS, March 5, 1870.

As soon as the sad intelligence reached Paris that anson Burlingame, the chief of the Camese Mission had expired at St. Petersburg, it was proposed tha a meeting should be held for the purpose of appointing a committee to decide in what most becoming manner a public recognition could be made of the deep regret caused by the death of this great American diplomatist. It was soon announced that this meeting would be held in the banking rooms of Messrs, Bowles Brothers & Co. Accordingly a large number of American citizens residing in Paris gathered at this place on Tuesday, the 1st of March, when the Rev. D. Lamson called attention to the loss sustained by civilization, and paid tribute to the affability of character and greatness of the deceased. The meeting adopted the proposed resolution to appoint a committee composed of MM. George Riemards, chairman; Governor Bullock, Rev. L. Samson. Rev. Dr. Catrell; Engene Winthrop, secretary; Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Faul G. Forbes, Charles S. P. Bowles, Clement C. Barciay and Colonel Frank Stoore. Other gentlemen were also empowered to add their numbers to this committee.

On Friday a goneral meeting was held in the same banking rooms, and it was on this occasion concluded to invite Governor Bullock and Mr. Washburne to deliver addresses in the American chapel on next Wednesday, the 16th inst. The ambassadors of foreign Courts will be invited, as well as French government officials. The choir of the commemorative ceremony. The committee, anticipating some action of this description in the United States, will be ready and willing to co-operate with American citizens at home in this national demonstration of respect for the memory of one who was the representative of the most progressive and enlightened democracy.

Americans AT COURT. the Rev. D. Lamson called attention to the los

sentative of the most progressive and enlightened democracy.

AMERICANS AT COURT.

I forward the list of Americans who were presented at court on the occasion of the second bail at the Tuileries, thus:—Governor, Mrs. and Miss Bullock; Mrs. John C. Cruger and the Misses Cruger, Mr. Cardiner, Miss E. B. Smith, Stass G. Kerning and Miss Kerning, Mrs. T. W. Clark and Miss Clark, Mrs. and Miss Townsend, Miss Norman, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. C. N. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Goodell, M. Wilmot Johnson, Mrs. S. P. Cary, Mrs. Herman Kreisman, Miss Kate Parks, Miss Lebrot, Miss Tudor, Mrs. Thomas R. Waltree and Miss Wahree, Miss Clara Charwater, Miss Florence Rice.

The first official concert of this Lenten season took place on Thursday last, at the Place Beauveau, the ministerial residence of Mr. and Minc. Chevaudier de Valdrone. About 200 cards of invitation had been issued. Among the guests were Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothiide, the Duke de Bassano, Viscount Lafferriere, the Ducnesse de Mouchy and the wives of the different ministers. The programme included:—

Rossint

Trio from Semiramide

#### THE FINE ARTS.

The San Donato Collection Sale in Paris-Prices Paid for Paintings-Patrenage of Artists-Gossip in Art Circles-A. T. Stewart's Purchase.

PARIS, March 5, 1870. The excitement caused by the very exorbitant sums pand for some of the paintings at the third vacation of the Sau Donato sales will not subside for some time. It is the universal topic of conversation in all artists' studies; and though at first sight it would appear that painters should be elated at the high prices which great works fetch it is not the present case. Painters know that after all great sales a time of total slowness succeeds in the and the living have to suffer for the dead, neither can these chronic fits of extravagant appraisements be called "encouragement of the fine arts." What artists prize above millionaires are those rare amateurs who buy paintings all the year round, as do several Amer-icans in Paris and in other parts of Europe. But some discernment is required for these selectionssome taste and cultivated imagination, whereas at these great sales nothing is called for but heavy money bags. Any one who has the means can buy a Greuze or a Paul Delaroche if he comprehends that by becoming their fortunate possessor he will acquire what others equally wealthy could not outbid him in at auction. No more sense than this is after a struggling ascension of hundreds, for 128,000 france the outlay was styled foolish, and when the nineteen heads by the same master (Greuze) went for 725,000 francs it was called insane. Folly and that the price of any object can only be appreciated by the desire caused for its possession, and few be lieve they do now and then "pay too much for their whistle." This kind of madness could better

tists to decorace a half in one of his residences with some object of art out of the specialities cultivated by them?

This would prove a love of art for art, and could also be called encouraging the arts. Many great protectors of science have spent little and given immense impetus to discovery and learning by judicious efforts to encurage and stimulate. When we reflect that Greuze in his life time lived in penury, and had to sell his own pictures, calling the attention of passers by at the saies by exclaiming: "Buy this for it is a Greuze, the Greuze who painted the cruche cassee," we can but deplore the utter unstability of our thoughtless, herd-like race, led on by fashion and the prevaiing mania of the day.

The following is a list of the other paintings sold on the same occasion:—Eleven works by Boucher, 140,0001.; a splendid marble statue, by Desinger is Bacchante, 13,0001.; another by Pradier, 10,3061.; a statue by Debaz, 18,0001. the two by Lickesne, 18,000. On the fourth vocation of the same sale, which took place five days after the above, entitusiasm had believe to cool, and some of the works were even sold below their value, the total being 180,2751, including two Titlans, a Paul Veronese, a Tintaretto, a Glorgione and many others of the Italian school.

THE EDWARDS COLLECTION.

Interetto, a Giorgione and many others of the Italian school.

THE EDWARDS COLLECTION.

Immense crowds pressed yesteraly into the Hotel des Ventes, Rue Droust, to view the famed collection of M. Edwards, now being exhibited previous to the sale, which will take place next week. It comprises thirty-six paintings by modern masters; ten by Eugen-Deincroix, six by Rouseau, nine by Jules Dupré, five by Gozo, two by Diaz, one by Decamps, one by Fromente, one by Corot and one by Millet. The most envied in the Delacroix series appears to be "L'Amende Honoraole,") painted in 1833, and then purchased by the Dake of Orienns, from whose gallery it went over to "r. Edwards. The scene represented is a judgment ball, vaguely lighted by two high statued windows. At the further end sits a bishop wearing a mitre; he is uner a canopy, and with sombre, threatening countenance looks at a group of monks around him. The culprit, who is almost stripped, is being dragged towards him by three priests, rendered repulsive by a strong expression of cruel hate on their faces. The wreton between them is on his knees, fainting from exhaustion siter the torture, probably, to which he has been subjected, but which has not drawn from him his avowal. He is being torn along on his knees to hear his final sentence, and it is evident he is eager for release, even death. In the distance a procession of more priests is seen, fining off for the service of the dead. Cloistrai terror and reminiscences of the deate of the inquisition come forcibly on the mind as the spectator looks at this great work.

Delacroix s "Jesus During the Tempest," is also here, and it is considered one of the best marines of the modern school. The small bark rolls in the vault of an enormous wave and the heavens are darkening above. The apostles hold on to the sails in anguish and tumultious panic, while Jesus Sleeps in a bright atmosphere of light which appears to emanate from this sacred person. THE EDWARDS COLLECTION.

his sacred person.

The third masterpiece of Delacrotx in the Ed.

The third masterplece of Declaroux in the Edwards collection is "Les Convulsionaires de Tanger," or the convulsionary fanatics of Tanglers, is intended to depict the religious defirition of the Assaonas. His adepts are possessed of the devil; they roll, gnash their teeth, foam and how! like wild beasts. On they come, opening a march in the streets of the city, and are followed by a Sheik on horseback, snaded from the sun by a standard held above him. He is impassive, serene, and yet his

streets of the city, and are followed by a Shek on horseback, snaded from the sun by a standard held above him. He is impassive, serene, and yet his exattation is such that a kind of deified expression iurks in his concentrated gaze. A few Arab chiefs, draped in their white burnouses, march by his side. It will be interesting to note which of these three works will attain the higgest price. The names of the others by belacroix are:—"The Battle of Potenters," "Hamlet and Horatio," "Hamlet and Polonius," "Rebecca," from Watter Scott's work; "Horses Coming Out of the Watter," "Arabian Coursers," "An Arab and his Horse," "In the stand the Horse," "What is said in Art Circles.

There is no dearth of artistic news in Paris just now, as preparations are being made for the opening of the Fine Aris Exaibition at the Palais de l'industrie, to which enline competitors are to send their productions on the 18th inst. Eastern and Egypt an subjects abound owing to the numerous sketches taken by some of our cest artists present at the imauguration of the Suez Canai.

A CHM IN NEW YORK.

A very large painting for Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, is creating a great sensation. It is the work of M. Zoon, the artist whose scenes of the Crimean war are at the Museum of Versailles. It is allegorical and called the "United States of America." The thirty-four States are represented to the right and in the distance by indeous gibbits; in the foreground are seen the dead who have worked for good and great things, bursting from their tonos and triumphant. To the left the sun rises over a sea covered with ships, whence land emigrants with their families, while above all celestial herales fly to the four quarters of the work of proclaiming the glory of the United States. Peace, labor and the abolition of slavery are also portrayed, and a statue of Washington above these groups stands out in a brilliant apotheosis.

# A LEATHER-SLAD HERMIT.

A Picardian Recluse Disturbed in the Wilds of Westchester County-The Man Who Folls the Interviewers. in the southern portion of the town of Yonkers,

and distant about eighteen miles from New York, is stretched an area of rude and picturesque territory, abounding in every conceivable variety of forest, rock and cave. Within this hitherto uncultivated and almost unknown tract the Central Park avenue has recently been laid out; and as the work of construction progresses many antique relics, such as toma-hawks, bows and arrows, with numerous specimens hawks, bows and arrows, with numerous specimens of a geological nature which may have lain concealed for centuries, have been aiready dug up. The prosecution of the work named has also distarbed the habitual quite of a singular individual, who has for many years been the occupant of a cave in that section and of whose history very little is known. Occasionally his grotesque figure has been seen fitting through different portions of the county, always selecting the middle of the road or street, while his rapid locomotion guarded against any familiar approach by his fellow men. He is known in the neighborhood as the "leather-clad man," from his outsindish costume, which consists wholly of leather, and made apparently from strips and remnants of old boots, fastened together by means of an awl and twine.

old boots, fastened together by means of an awi and twine.

This abstruse character invariably endeavors to shun observation, only showing hisself when hunger compels him to seek the baunts of country commerce. He is a man of stalwart frame, large features and possesses a melancholy rather than a morose expression of countenance. Living alone in the cave, he, of course, prepares his own food and enjoys almost complete isolation from the outside world. When asked questions his replies are always given in monosyllables. Common runor askerts that he is a native of Picardy, France; that he was a miser in early life and was never known to commit a theft or even suspected of doing wrong. A quiet dignity of character seems to repel all impertment questions, and when asked recently whether he had brothers, sisters or children living his countenance betrayed keen emotion; memory seemed to be disturbed, but he made no repty. While "the leather-chad man" is averse to being "interviewed," he appears happy in his sectuation; he pays no rent nor is he molested by the income tax collector, and exists the empodiment of isolated independence and seif-reliance.

Two sisters in Missouri fought a doel with case

# RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Services To-Day. afternoon at the John street Methodist Episcopal

churca. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach in the m ing and Rev. Dr. E. Y. Higbee, evening, at the

Church of the Holy Light. flev. Dr. Cheever selects "Saul's Pursuit after David and the Conflict between Fear and Patth" for the subject of his morning sermon at the Church of

Rev. Chauncey Giles preaches on "Heaven in the Family" this morning at the New Jerusalem

Hunter's Point Baptist church worship in Smithionian Hall, across the river. Rev. E. C. Romaine preaches morning and evening.

Rev. J. M. Pullman preaches this morning at the Church of Our Saviour on "Cast into Utter Dark Rev. Dr. Wescott preaches in the morning and

Rev. Dr. French in the evening at Plymouth Baptist Rev. G. H. Hepworth will explain "What Catholi-

cism will do in America if it can" this evening at Rev. R. N. Bellows will preach this morning on

"Our Home, Life and Religion," and this evening on "The Use and Abuse of Habit," at Brevoort Hall. The prophet Snow will reveal the "Signs of the Times" this afternoon at the University. At the Chapel of St. Augustine there will be ser

vices morning and evening. The Suffering Jews in Russia

The Executive Committee in this city of the Board f Delegates of American Israelites have usued a formal appeal to all Jewish congregations in the ing Jaws in Russia, who, deprived of their homes are compelled to emigrate to distant regions and

start in life anew. In this appeal they say:—

The receipt of an urgent letter from M. Cremieux, of Paris, President of the "Universal Israelite Alliance," admonishes the committee that the sid of the benevolent is sadly required in behalf of the large Jewish population of West Russia. Suffering so fearfully from famine and disease, they are bearing a grievous burden, and, lacking the impulse of liberal laws to encourage their industry, they have lost neart and energy, and appeal peculiarly to the proverbial benevolence of their brethren.

It is contemplated to promote their infigration to the interior of Russia, where a genial climate, abundant crops and immunity from laws discriminating so unjustly against them on the frontier, may restore them to comparative comfort and imbue them with fresh nopes.

The Executive Committee are satisfied that their coreligionists will respond with their wonted generosity to this appeal for substantial sympathy. In confirmation of their cries of the urgency of this case, and the importance of speedy and liberal aid for the unhappy is realites of West Russia, the Committee present an extract from the circular of the "Alliance" of last summer, and the present letter of M. Cremieux.

Contributions will be received and gratefully

. Cremieux. Contributions will be received and gratefully cknowledged by:—

acknowledged by:

Abraham Hart, president, 430 Library street, Philadelphia; Benjamin J. Hart, vice president, 636
Broadway, New York; Leopold Cohn, vice president, 218 West Thirty-ninth street, New York; Alexander S. Saroni, treasurer, 83 Leonard street, New York; Myer S. Isaaos, secretary, 243 Broadway, New York.

Curiosities of History According to German Authority.

The Germans were converted to Christianity by a Briton—St. Bonliace—and the Celts by a German— St. Patrick—whose true name, the Germans say, was Patricius, a native of Kattenland, now known as the Prussian province of Hesse. This is shocking cruelty. While the Irish claim German, French and Spanish generals as being of their nationality, the Germans retains by robbing the Green Isle of the honor of having given birth to St. Patrick. Shock-

The Trouble in the Congregation B'na

Jeshurus.
In reference to the difficulties which have arise in the congregation, several statements, somewhat conflicting in their character, have lately been pub lished in the HERALD. The following, also sent to this office, does rather culminate the trouble and needs no comment:-

To the Congregation B'nai Jeshubun:

In answer to the statement in last Sunday's Herald by the Board of Trustees of the congregation B'nai Jeshurun, referring to the exclusion of the late Rev. Mr. Kramer, allusion was made to a piivate member, and it was stated that Mr. Kramer merely escaped expulsion on account of insanity. Allow me to correct the allusion mentioned. The Board of Trustees call every honest and upright man insane. It is also true, the trustees would seek to expel every honest and upright member, because such do not sait their purpose. Some of these trustees ought to go up the North river for awhile; the air up there would do them a great deal of good. They would get honestly cured of their bad disease by getting a shower bath once every day.

AN HONEST MEMBER.

Distress in Jerusalem.

SIR-A few days after you did me the favor of inserting in your paper the appeal from the Jews of Jerusalem several contributions were sent to me, which I immediately forwaided to the sixteen representatives of the congregations whose names were appended to the appeal. It appeared to me, however, probable, that similar distress might prevail among the other communities of the Holy City, and in reply to my inquiries I received the following telegram:—"Poorer classes, all communities, suffering; scarcity water; crops threaten fail." As soon as this reached me I forwarded on my own account to the Bishop of Jerusalem and her Britannic Majesty's consal, Mr. Moore, £100 for the relief of the Christians; also £100 to the Governor of the city for distribution among the suffering Mahometan population, being the same amount 1, had romitted on my own account on the 23d uttimo, to Jerusalem, for the assistance of my co-religionists. I now desire to state that I shall be happy to forward any domations which I may henceforth receive to be distributed in such manner and among such classes as the donors may direct. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

MOSES MONTEFIORE.

EAST CLIFF LODGE, RAMSGATE, March 7, 1870. which I immediately forwarded to the sixteen repre

The Service at the Church of the Henvenly Rest. CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In the HERALD of March 7, in the notice of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, it was stated that the Rev. Dr. Howland elevated the chalice after the manner of priests in the Catholic churches." manner of priests in the Catholic churches." This is a strange and unaccountable mistake. There was no "elevation" or any act approximating thereto. There was nothing done with the chalice that is not castomary in all Protestant Episcopal churches and distinctly prescribed by the Rubric. The introduction of novel and unauthorized ceremonies, much more the introduction of ceremonies which those ceremonies "against the doctrines which those ceremonies symbolize, are things with which we have no sympathy. It would not be necessary to notice this matter but for the fact that so much has taken place of late which has distressed and alarmed carnest members of our communion; and it does not seem proper to ahow any statement to pass unnoticed which, if not contradicted, would add to the prevailing uneasiness.

prevailing uneasiness.
R. S. HOWLAND, Rector.
THOMAS K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.

The Bible in the Vernacular.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As there is much controversy now about the reading of the Bible in public schools, the Roman Catholics favoring the use of their version and the Protestants the use of theirs, would it not be well to have the Scriptures read only in the original languages from which they are translated? We should, then, leel sure that no one, be he a Protestant. Roman Catholic, Jew or an infidel, would be offended, as very few or none of the scholars would understand what was read. Yours truly, C. H. LEEDS.

The European journals of the 5th of Marca fur-uish the following notes of the existing condition of the great Christian Church war, which has been initiated in the Old World by the Ecumenical Council:-

Council:—

The quarrel between the ultramontanes and the Gallicans is becoming envenomed and assumes unexpected proportions. The disputants no longer content themselves with a war of arguments and pious reproaches, but begin to pour out anathemas. Our readers are acquainted with the Bishop of Laval's letter denouncing the Bishop of Orleans as suspected of heterodoxy. At present we have the head of the Strasbourg diocese coming forward to condemn and reprobate Father Gratry. According to that prelate the doctrines recently put forth by that eminent preacher concerning Papal infallibility "smack of hereay;" they are intolerable maxims, reminding the world of Luther's declamations at the beginning of his career, &c. But what makes the quarrel far more serious for the Catholic Church is the fact that while certain bisnops furnimate against Father Gratry others congratuate him on his courageous campaign against infallibility. Mgr. Strossmayer, Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmium, writes to him as follows:—

against the unjust attacks of two other pretaces. In so doleg you are performing a work of the most useful kind and more than any other adapted to the requirements of the present moment. At this day many persons, hurrie I into the wildest extremes by an indiscreet zeal, are involving the Church in new and hitherto unheard of dangers, unless means be found to offer the most serious and energetic resistance to their pro-

A Prench prelate, Mgr. David, Bishop of St. Brieucilso Writes:

The evil is so great and the danger so alarming that would become complicity. To all the voices raised Doungil, with a force and freedom truly episcopas, you added four own, which has reached us to strength outs in challenging the admiration of all the fries

truth.

A Paris paper says: —We shall keep off readers informed of any new incidents in this dispute, which seems destined to exercise a certain influence on the determinations of the Council.

Revivale All Over the Country. The five Evangelical churches in Portsmouth, N. H., have held a series of union meetings in connection with the labors of Mr. H. F. Durant and several

H., have held a series of union meetings in connection with the labors of Mr. H. F. Durant and several clergymen. On Sabbath afternoon, February 27, Mr. Durant spoke at the North meeting house, being aided by one of the pastors, while at the same time the four remaining pastors attended a crowded union prayer meeting in the Methodist church. Thirty neighborhood prayer meetings were announced for the following Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, March 6, seventy-six persons were received into the Second Presbyterian church. Zanesville, Ohio. A large number have been received into the other Presbyterian churches of that city, as well as into the churches of other denominations. In the judgment of Caristians the work is only beginning, services being only fairly entered upon in all the churches, with encouraging results.

At the recent communion on the 6th inst., at Jamesburg, N. J. (Monmouth Presbytery), 120 were added by examination and seventeen by certificate, making a total of 137, and the present imembership nearly 300. Of the number forty-eight received the ordinance of baptism.

On the same day fourteen were received into the Presbyterian church at Hightstown by profession, and two weeks previously six into the Red Bank Presbyterian church, though without a pastor. They have, however, since called the Rev. J. R. Hamilton, of Newark, Del., who has signified his acceptance of the same.

The Weish C. M. church at Cincinnati have intely

the same.

The Weish C. M. church at Cincinnatt have lately had a very refreshing visitation of the Holy Ghost. For a rew weeks past they have been holding special meetings of prayer and exhortation, which have been attended by deep religious feeling. Forty-one members nave been added to this church during the past month, most of them being children. Whole classes are now called Christians, every member being consecrated to Christ.

At Rondout, N. Y., a remarkable revival is in progress in the Baptist church, Rev. W. H. Evans, pastor.

The Western Christian Advocate reports 860 accessions to the several Methodist churches of Cinctinati during the past three months.

Rev. Mr. Earle's recent labors of ten days in Salem, Mass., were greatly blessed, and large and earnest meetings are still in progress. In every church there are manifest tokens of the presence of the Spirit, and the interest seems on the increase. The Congregationalist says, "The state of things is such that the Unitarian ministry have abandoned a course of lectures on church history which they had in progress, and have commenced a series of Sabbati evening discourses on topics that are being largely discussed in the community."

The Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists of Kalamazoo, Mich., are holding interesting Union meetings.

meetings.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., seventy-five were added to the Beach street Presbyterian church of Boston; of these many were heads of families.

The Standard (Baptist) reports large accessions to that Church, especially in the West. The number has footed up from four to six hundred per week.

Rev. Dr. John Leyburn has for some time past been successfully preaching to a growing congrega-tion in Baltimore. As the first fruits of a recent re-vival fifty-two persons were received into his church on Sabbath, March 6. At the close of the serinon the pastor read out the long list of names, and dur-ing the singing of the hymn,

People of the hymn,

People of the living God
I have sought the world around.

the new communicants came forward, making quite
a crowd around the pulpit. Most of the group were
young persons and a large number of them young
men. The pastor read to them the vows of a religious profession, which being accepted they were
received to membership. About one hundred communicants have been received within the last ten
months. The demand for increased accommodations
for the Sunday schools and weekly meetings has led
to the purchase of the property west of the church,
which, with the improvements, will cost from \$20,000
to \$25,000. John W. Garrett gives \$5,000 of the
amount, and his mother, Mrs. Robert Garrett,
\$5,000.

#### THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

What the Legislative Committee Did No At-How Salpowners Pay for the Mantenance of Iusane Emigrants.

Although the investigation into the management

of the Emigration Commissioners by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation was con-ducted with much skill and most commendable industry, it now appears that the examination of the sioners failed to elicit all the facts. In the testimony taken at Ward's Island and at Castie Ggr. den there is not a word about "bonded passengers and the income derived from the shipping merchants on their account, and as the aggregate amount paid into the treasury of the Commiss

body was interested in keeping the committee in the dark.

It appears that besides the \$2.50 received by the Commissioners of Emigration for each emigrant that arrives at this port they also get a sum of money from the owners of the emigrant vessels on account of "bonded passengers." It will be remembered that in the report of the examination of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, published in the Herald, it was stated on the authority of the Commissioners' Finance Committee that the \$700,000 annually received by the Commission was from the per capita tax of \$2.50 levited on the owners of the vessels bringing over the emigrants, and that they had no other source of income. It was also stated that the income of the Commission was inadequate to meet all the expenses and to maintain the emigrants on Ward's Island in a proper manner.

Owners of vessels employed in bringing out emigrants are required by law to give bonds to the Commissioners of Emigration for the maintenance of insane and other undesirable emigrants that may be found on board when the vessels arrive in port. It rests with the Commissioners or their agents to decide who among the passengers and emigrants are to be classed as "undesirable," and therefore bondable; and it is alleged that, for reasons which can be understood, many emigrants are entered on the books at Castle Garden as belonging to this class who never become a charge to the State. Accounts are kept of all the insane, blind and disabled persons who arrive, and the owners of the ships in which they come are charged with their maintenance. When the number of ships engaged in carrying emigrants from Europe to this port is considered, and the fact remembered that the Commissioners of Emigration are about to build an insane asylum on Ward's Island at a cost of \$250,000 for the accommodation of persons of unsound minu who float here in the owners from Europe to this port is considered, and the fact remembered that the Commissioners of Emigration are about to build an insane asylu It appears that besides the \$2.50 received by the The house of C. H. Marshall & Co., of this city, pay a round sum annually on account of these "bonded passengers," their little bill for this year being \$1,782 28. There is no means at hand just now of ascertaining what the other shipowners whose vessels are engaged in the emigrant business have to pay, but probably the aggregate sum received by the Commissioners would, if properly expended, defray all necessary expenses on Ward's Island and maintain the sick and indigent emigrants there in a manner worthy of the people of New York.

WORK SUSPENDED AT CIGAR FACTORIES.

Reduction of Wages by Manufacturers-How It Came About-Employes Willing to Ac cept Reduction, but their "Unious" Will Not Allow It. Several cigar factories in the lower part of the

city have had to suspend operations on account of their workmen giving up work. It cannot be called strike, and yet the effect is the same. A few days since Messrs, Stratton, Schmitt & Storms, who carry since Messrs. Stratton, Schmitt & Storms, who carry on two of our largest cigar manufactories, called their employes, some two hundred, together and told them that they would be obliged to reduce their wages. The reason given was that they had been paying war pfices up to the present and the late changes in the corresponding values of gold and currency necessitated a reduction. The proposed reduction was fourteen and one-quarter per cent from the wages they had been paying. Not a word of fault was found by the men at the proposition, the reasonableness of which was at once fully and freely admitted. Their only answer was that they would be obliged to leave the matter to the Cigar Makers' Protective Union, of which they were members.

The matter was duly referred to the union, and yesterday morning the result was made known. It appears that all the unions, of which there are four, have as one of their leading rules that no member shall accept of reduction in wages without consent of the union to which he belongs. On a vote being taken on the case in point it was decided that the proposed reduction should not be acceded to, and thus it was reported. The men expressed regret, but said there was so help for it. Messrs. Straiton, Schmitt & Storms said they could not afford to pay the old wages, and, as a consequence, work was suspended. The ractories of L. H. Reed, as also one of Mr. Stachelberg and those of several others, are closed for the same reason. Altogether over six hundred persons have been thrown out of employment. It is proposed by the latter to try and effect an agreement on the part of the respective unions to which they belong to accept the proposed reduction. The men sea tag situation and cannot afford to lie idie. on two of our largest cigar manufactories, called their

### WEEHAWKEN WAILINGS.

Why the Weehawken Ferry is Mismanaged-The Legislative Investigation-Discovery of Kiernaa's "Plum in the Pudding"-The Committee to Report Next Week.

wild region of Weehawken assembled about the Metropolitan Gas Works yesterday morning for the purpose of attending the second session of the Assembly committee of investigation to inquire into the affairs of the ferry company. The Teutons manifested considerable excitement and made desperate efforts to make themselves understo all who cared to listen to them, that in their calm and deliberate judgment the Weehawken ferry was "von tam nuisance." A few of them were examined by the committee, and these were afterwards lion-ized by the others who had been left out in the cold. The committee met at eleven o'clock in the directe Mr. L. D. Kiernan, there were present Messrs. Kavanagh, Bergen, Nachtman and Decker. The ferry company was represented by counsel, assisted by the president, Mr. Dole.

roborative of that taken on the previous meeting of the committee. Eight persons were examined by Mr. Kiernan at considerable length. Ex-Senator Lambeer stated in his evidence that not one in a hundred of the persons who use the ferry regard is as a convenience. The ferry pays well, but is grossly mismanaged. It would be a great matter for the working people in that section of the city if they had quick and regular communication with Weehawken, where rents are cheap; but the present state of affairs is such that they have to live in New

York. If properly conducted the ferry could be made as profitable as any other in the city, but it is now run entirely in the interest of the company, and the convenience of the people is not considered. The franchise or the company is very valuable, and the President, Mr. Dole, ought to make a good deal of money out of it.

Senator Laimbeer said that the idea of the company seemed to be to run down the value of the property at Weehawken by means of ferry mismanagement, and then buy in and add to their present possessions there. He fully believed that to be the object of the ferry company. It is what he would do himself if he nappened to be in Mr. Dole's place.

President Dole made some deleful interruptions at this point, and was asked by Mr. Klernan if he was also counsel in the case. The examination then proceeded: but the remainder of the evidence of Senator Laimbeer was corroborative of that previously taken.

Senator Laimbeer was corroborative of that previously taken.

Considerable amusement was afforded the committee by a witness named David Crounse, who said
he was a schoot teacher at Union Hill, N. J. He was
introduced as a witness on behalf of the ferry company, and swore for them with enthustasm. Mr.
Kiernan asked, in his mild way, if he knew anything about civil engineering and as to where he received his diploma as sonoot teacher. Crounse
grinned and remained silent for some time, but
finally said he would not answer. The Chairman
remarked that if he was as successful in imparting
information to his scholars as he was to the committee he was a credit to New Jersey. Having afforded
sufficient amusement the contumacious Crounse
was allowed to take his departure, which he did in a
hurry.

was allowed to take his departure, which he did in a hurry.

After the close of the investigation the committee crossed over the river in the ferryboat to Weehawken. During the passage the wailings of the Teutons were incessant, and any amount of voluntary testimony was offered, but declined. One man said that the ferry company derived a revenue of \$25.000 per annum from their quarries at Weehawken, and that they were making "heaps of money." The committee inspected the ferry house and docks very thoroughly and then returned to New York. They are now satisfied that there is "a plum in the pudding," as L. D. Kiernan precited, the evidence of ex-Senator Lambeer clearly pointing to the whereabouts of the "little joker." The committee will report to the Assembly next week.

Candidates for the Pleasure of Running the Profitiess Weehawken Ferry. New York, March 17, 1870.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION NEW YORK

STATE LEGISLATURE:-GENTLEMEN-The National Stock Yard Company of New Jersey owning the Oak Cuff Stock Yard at Weehawken, N. J., hereby propose that they will, for the privileges now enjoyed by the Weehawken and the privileges now enjoyed by the Weehawken and Forty-second Street Ferry Company, put on and operate a line of first class ferry boats equal to any ferry around New York city for the term of ten years, and pay to the city and county of New York the sum of \$1,000 per year, and we are ready to enter into good and approved bonds for the carrying out of the proposition. CHARLES ROBINSON, Fresident National Stock Yard Company.

James H. Connor, Secretary.

New York, March 18, 1970.

For and in consideration of one dollar to us in hand paid, the worth of which is hereby acknowledged, we hereby agree that the National Stock Yard Company will faithfully carry out and comply with the terms of the foregoing proposition.

#### JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, JR. RAILROAD LOBBYING.

lecting of the Produce Exchang lion and a Half Subsidy to the Midland Railway-Not a Carpet-Bugger.

The rooms of the Produce Exchange were yesterday afternoon the scene of a rather animated discus-

whereas it appears to this Exchange that the New York and Oawego Midland Railway will supply a much needed third trunk line for the transportation to the seaboard of the vere increasing products of the West; and whereas the above named road will shorton the existing connections of the diwn with the West and Northwest at the same time that it will develop portions of our State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities, thereby giving to the land and the products of said portion an increased value, which will ere long amply repay the State aid sought for the completion of the road; and whereas the several countries and towns on the line of the road have borne their share of the undertaking thus far, so that the subsidy asked is only for overcoming the great natural difficulties presented by the mountainous country of Delaware and Sullivan counties, therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Exchange, the appropriation by the State of one and-a-half million of dollars as a loan or otherwise) to hasten the early completion of said road, would be at once a wise and judicious measure, and one to which the counties for which it is specially designed have some just claim, baving been taxed for former internal improvements which have been of little fany direct benefit to them.

Resolved, That the officers of the Exchange cause copies of the foregoing action, duir suthenticated by their signatures and the seal of the Exchange, to be forwarded to the honors able the Legislature of New York, in Senate and Assembly convened.

Mr. BARBER spoke at considerable length against

onvened.

Mr. Barber spoke at considerable length against the passage of the resolution. He thought the city, and State, too, would reap far more benefit from the one and a half millions proposed to be given to this railway were it expended upon the canals. Our canals, he said, must be widened, deepened and put in good working order, and then grain can be shipped from Chicago, Buffalo or any of the Western markets for six or seven cents per bushel.

Mr. Smith differed from Mr. Barber. He said he was no carpet bagger. but was a native cilizen of New York city, and was of the opinion that he had the business interest of the community as much at heart as "any other man." The Midland road, he claimed, would benefit the State and city far more than all the canals they could build in the next century. Of course, said he, the warehouse men of New York and Brooklyn opposed the measure because it would possibly effect their business, as the serminus of the line will be in Jersey City.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Martin, Blanchard and others, after which there was a good deal of loud talk, sparring and dodging around between the different factions, some trying to get the meeting to adjourn, others wanting the subject postponed for five, ten, fifteen or twenty days, but thaily the five day men railled all their forces and carried the day, so the meeting adjourned to meet again next Thursday, when the resolutions will again come up and will very likely be adopted.

# SINGULAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

A Citizen Mistaken for a Burglar and Struck on the Hend with an Axe-Danger of Entering the Wrong House.

A case sadly illustrative of the danger of drinking to excess and going home in an oblivious condition was yesterday brought to the attention of Coroner Flynn, Martin Graham, who lives at 754 Second avenue, is an honest and industrious man and usually is very temperate in his habits. On the evening of the 28th ult. Martin met some old friends and by them was induced to take a few glasses of liquid beverage, which eventually reduced nim almost to an unconscious state. At a late hour Graham started for home, but, unfortunately for him, mistook the house of a German for the one occupied by thimself, and, ascending the steps applied his key to the night-latch, which it exactly fitted. In a moment Graham found himself in the hallway confronted with a German, who, knowing the intruder had no legitimate business there, naturally suspected he was a burglar and thief. The occupant of the house cried to his wife to bring the axe, and on receiving that deadly weapon (Graham being unable to explain his mistake) deait him a powerful blow on the head with it, knocking him to the floor. Graham soon recovered sufficiently to go home, and has alnce been under the care of Dr. McGahn, of 231 East Forty-first street, who is learnil his patient has received a fracture of the ing of the 28th ult. Martin met some old friends and

Dr. McGahn, not knowing what the result of the statement might be taken. The German who com-mitted the assault on Graham is known, and can be